



**General Certificate of Education**

**Mathematics 6360**

**MPC1 Pure Core 1**

**Mark Scheme**

*2009 examination - January series*

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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### Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
√ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

### No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

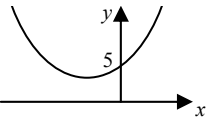
Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

**Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.**



## MPC1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
4(a)(i)	$(x+1)^2 + 4$	B1	2	$p = 1$	
		B1		$q = 4$	
	(ii)	$(x+1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + 4 > 0$ ( $\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 5 > 0$ for all values of $x$ )	E1	1	Condone if they say $(x+1)^2$ positive and adding 4 so always positive
			(b)(i)	Minimum point is $(-1, 4)$	M1
	(ii)		A1		2
			B1	2	Sketch roughly as shown
	(c)	Translation (not shift, move etc) through $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (or 1 left, 4 up etc)	E1		and NO other transformation stated
			M1		either component correct or ft their $-p, q$
			A1	3	correct translation M1, A1 independent of E mark
	<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>	
5(a)(i)	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t^3 - 40t + 66$	M1	3	one term correct	
		A1		another term correct	
		A1		all correct unsimplified (no + c etc)	
	(ii)	$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 6t^2 - 40$	M1	2	ft one term correct
			A1✓	2	ft all "correct", 2 terms equivalent
	(b)	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 54 - 120 + 66$ $= 0 \Rightarrow$ stationary value	M1	4	substitute $t = 3$ into their $\frac{dx}{dt}$
			A1		CSO
			M1		shown = 0 ( 54 or $2 \times 27$ seen ) and statement
	(c)	Substitute $t = 3$ into $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ (= 14 ) $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} > 0 \Rightarrow$ minimum value	M1	2	CSO; all values (if stated) must be correct
			A1		2
(d)	Substitute $t = 1$ into their $\frac{dx}{dt}$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 28$	M1	2	must be their $\frac{dx}{dt}$ NOT $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ etc	
		A1✓		2	ft their $\frac{dx}{dt}$ when $t = 1$
(e)	Substitute $t = 2$ into their $\frac{dx}{dt}$ $= 16 - 80 + 66 = 2 (> 0)$ $\Rightarrow$ increasing when $t = 2$	M1	2	must be their $\frac{dx}{dt}$ NOT $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ or $x$	
		E1✓		2	Interpreting their value of $\frac{dx}{dt}$ Allow decreasing if their $\frac{dx}{dt} < 0$
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>		

**MPC1 (cont)**

<b>Q</b>	<b>Solution</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>6(a)(i)</b>	$p(2) = 8 + 2 - 10$	M1	2	Must find $p(2)$ NOT long division Shown = 0 plus a statement
	$\Rightarrow p(2) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)$ is factor	A1		
<b>(ii)</b>	Attempt at long division (generous)	M1	2	Obtaining a quotient $x^2 + cx + d$ or equating coefficients (full method) $a = 2, b = 5$ by inspection B1, B1
	$p(x) = (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 5)$	A1		
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 1$	M1 A1	4	One term correct All correct – no +c etc Sub $x = 2$ into their $\frac{dy}{dx}$ CSO
	When $x = 2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \times 4 + 1$	m1		
	Therefore gradient at $Q$ is 13	A1		
<b>(ii)</b>	$y = 13(x-2)$	M1 A1	2	Tangent (NOT normal) attempted ft their gradient answer from (b)(i) CSO; correct in any form
<b>(iii)</b>	$\int \dots dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 10x (+c)$	M1 A1 A1	3	one term correct second term correct all correct (condone no +c)
<b>(iv)</b>	$[4 + 2 - 20] - [0] = -14$	M1	2	F(2) attempted and possibly F(0) Must have earned M1 in (b)(iii) CSO; separate statement following correct evaluation of limits
	Area of shaded region = 14	A1		
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	

## MPC1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)(i)	$(x-3)^2 + (y+5)^2$ $= 25 - 9 + 9 = 25 \quad (= 5^2)$	B1 B1 B1	3	One term correct LHS correct with + and squares Condone RHS = 25
(b)(i)	$C(3, -5)$	B1✓	2	Correct or ft their RHS provided $> 0$
(ii)	Radius = 5	B1✓		
(c)(i)	$(7-3)^2 + (-2+5)^2 = 16+9 = 25$ $\Rightarrow D$ lies on circle <i>Must see statement</i>	B1	1	Or sub'n of $(7, -2)$ in original equation $7^2 + (-2)^2 - 42 - 20 + 9 = 0$ Or sub $x=7$ into eqn & showing $y = -2$ etc
(ii)	Attempt at gradient of $CD$ as normal $\text{grad } CD = \frac{-2 - (-5)}{7-3} = \frac{3}{4}$ $y+2 = \frac{3}{4}(x-7)$ or $y+5 = \frac{3}{4}(x-3)$ $\Rightarrow 3x - 4y = 29$	M1 A1 A1	3	withhold if subsequently uses $m_1 m_2 = -1$ $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ (condone one slip) FT their centre $C$ Correct equation in any form $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{29}{4}$ CSO <b>Integer</b> coefficients Condone $4y - 3x + 29 = 0$ etc
(d)(i)	$y = kx$ sub'd into original circle equation $x^2 + (kx)^2 - 6x + 10kx + 9 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (k^2 + 1)x^2 + 2(5k - 3)x + 9 = 0$ <b>AG</b>	M1 A1	2	or using their completed square form and multiplying out CSO must see at least previous line for A1 any error such as $kx^2 = \dots = k^2 x^2$ gets A0
(ii)	$4(5k-3)^2 - 36(k^2+1)$ $= 64k^2 - 120k$ Equal roots: $4(5k-3)^2 - 36(k^2+1) = 0$ $8k^2 - 15k = 0$ $\Rightarrow k = 0, \quad k = \frac{15}{8}$	M1 A1 B1 m1 A1	5	Discriminant in $k$ (can be seen in quad formula) Condone one slip or $8k^2 - 15k = 0$ OE $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ clearly stated or evident by an equation in $k$ with at most 2 slips. Attempt to solve <b>their</b> quadratic or linear equation if $k$ has been cancelled OE but must have $k=0$ If " $=0$ " is not seen but correct values of $k$ are found, candidate will lose B1 mark but may earn all other marks
(iii)	(Line is a) <b>tangent</b> (to the circle)	E1	1	Line <b>touches</b> circle at one point
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	